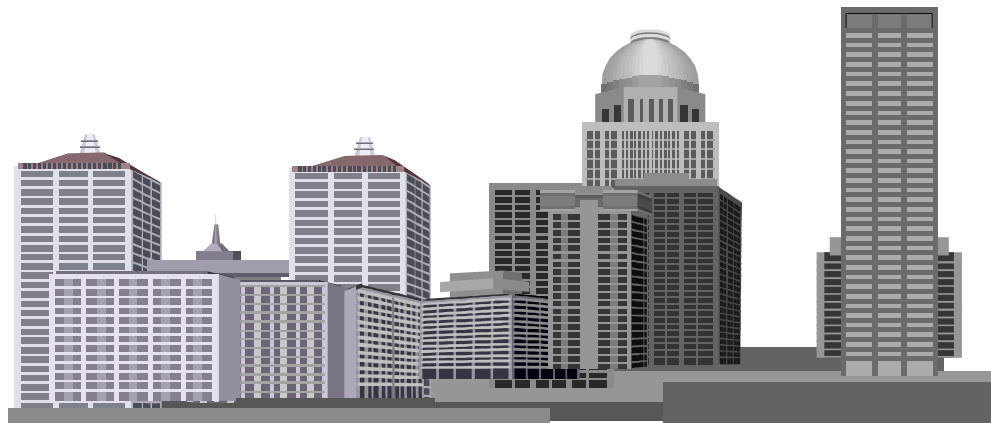


# Metro Archives Newsletter



May-June 2012

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## Lost Phone' Study Show Finders Nearly Always Snoop

A study conducted by Scott Wright of Ottawa-based Security Perspectives Inc. and software security company Symantec revealed that 96% of those who found an "accidentally" dropped mobile phone attempted to look through its apps, photos, e-mail, and other things that were not password protected. And, according to an article in the [Globe and Mail](#), only half of the finders attempted to return the phone.

Wright purposely left 10 smartphones each in Ottawa, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C. – in phone booths, elevators, outside restaurants, in transit stations, on newspaper boxes, and in public washrooms. Each phone was unlocked, and the "owner's" contact information was easily accessible.

Wright watched remotely and found that 96% of the "lost" phones were accessed, and the finders – including those who attempted to return them – looked through apps labelled with names like "online banking, webmail, corporate e-mail, remote admin and private pix." The apps would launch but gave an error message, which rather than deterring the finder seemed to encourage them to repeatedly try again.

"I was a little surprised to see the numbers as high as they were," says Wright.

The article noted that more phones were returned in Ottawa than anywhere else. Seven of the 10 phones dropped there were picked up by people who called to say they found them, compared to just three in New York. However, all the phones had been looked through by the finders.

Wright found that one of the dropped phones was found within five minutes, and the finder quickly started trying to access pictures, a social networking app, e-mail, and other programs. After 20 minutes, the finder placed a call and left a message saying the phone had been found. But over the next few days, the finder continued to play with the phone, repeatedly clicking on the phone's banking, corporate, and photo apps.

According to the article, Wright found that overall, 89% of the 50 phones had personal apps accessed, and 83% had corporate apps and information clicked on. The photo app was tried most frequently ( % of the time), followed by social networking and personal e-mail apps (60%), the saved passwords app (57%), the remote admin app (49%), the corporate e-mail app (45%), and the online banking app (43%).

Symantec's director of security technology and response, Kevin Haley, says he was surprised and disappointed by the num-

bers.

"Curiosity is a really powerful force and people will troll for your information if they discover your phone," Haley said. The thought of a stranger happily scrolling through pictures and bank account information is worrisome enough on a personal level. However, corporations should pay particular attention to this potential problem, given current trends in the use of mobile devices.

Good Technology Inc. conducted a survey of its technology customers to determine how many of them had "Bring Your Own Device" (BYOD) programs that allow employees to use their personally owned devices to conduct business. This survey shows surprising results:

- Nearly three-fourths (72%) of the respondents were already supporting BYOD programs.
- Only 9% of the respondents had no plans to implement BYOD programs.
- Companies in highly regulated industries are more likely to have BYOD programs. The researchers attribute this to the productivity improvements that BYOD programs can bring to the organization.

(Continued on next page...)

## Federal Mandate for Electronic Records Management

In late 2011, President Obama gave federal agencies four months to come up with a plan to reform records management by moving to electronic records management systems. So what now?

Whether or not you are actually affected by this directive, it's not a bad idea to revisit your records management program to learn how you can digitize records and create effective programs for managing information life-cycles.

### What Needs to Be Done

According to the President's memo, agency directors must follow a strict outline. Within 30 days, they must "ensure that the successful implementation of records management requirements," allocate proper resources and put someone in charge of reviewing that requirements have been met.

Within 120 days, agency directors must report on their plans for "improving or maintaining its records management program," identifying

provisions, omissions and regulations that "currently pose an obstacle to the agency's adoption of sound, cost effective records management policies and practices," and recognizing policies and programs that will assist the agency's efforts to improve records management. The memo also spells out that agencies must address multiple elements of managing electronic records, including "email and social media, deploying cloud based services or storage solutions, and meeting other records challenges."

## Open government advocates, municipalities weigh in on right-to-know battle

Decision is expected by July 9; definitions are likely to change

How the state courts rule on a lawsuit brought by the Gannett New Jersey newspapers against a small Somerset County borough could change the way government agencies do business in the state — or it could set back the clock on government transparency.

The latest battle over the state's Open Public Records Act once again pits open-government advocates against government bureaucrats worried about their bottom line. The Gannett-owned Courier News took the borough of Raritan to court in 2009 after the borough said it could not provide an electronic, spreadsheet-type list of its employees, salaries and overtime over a two-year period unless the newspaper paid \$1,100 — which is what the borough's third-party payroll provider said it would cost to provide the data in that format.

The borough instead offered the information in portable document format, or PDF, which the newspaper rejected because such computer files cannot be easily analyzed the way Microsoft Excel, Microsoft Access or delimited

text files can.

A Superior Court judge in Somerville this week heard new arguments after the newspaper company sought an appeal last year. A written decision is expected from Judge Yolanda Ciccone by July 9.

In the meantime, observers on both sides of the issue are weighing in on the issues raised by the litigation — namely, whether information floating in a computer database should be considered a public record if it first needs to be "extracted," and whether an agency should be responsible for records kept by a third party.

Walter Luers, an attorney and member of the New Jersey Foundation for Open Government, said that "a good ruling on this issue is critical."

If the courts ruled in Raritan's favor, he said, "it would be in the range of a disaster because now towns could potentially just offshore all their payroll data to some third party and sign a contract saying reports cost

hundreds of dollars. Then you just effectively denied access to that data."

John Paff, an open-government activist with the state Libertarian Party, said the lawsuit could decide the question of the public's right to access what he called "meaningful data."

"It should not be permitted for municipalities to arrange their data in such a stilted way so that you can only get certain types of reports in a certain format, and that the only people who can use the meaningful data are the government officials," Paff said.

But Matthew Weng, staff attorney for the New Jersey State League of Municipalities, said that compelling agencies to provide spreadsheets of payroll information at no cost would mean "the borough would eat that cost and pass it on to the taxpayer."

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## Lost Phone Study Findings, *continued from page 1*

ISACA, an association concerned with information governance and control, offers some useful tips to individuals wishing to ensure that both their personal and corporate information is protected on their mobile devices:

- Make sure you understand the policies, standards, and guidelines that you agree to comply with when connecting a personal device to your corporate network.
- Understand what happens if your or-

ganization believes your device is lost, stolen, or represents a security risk.

- Follow ISACA's five-step "[ROUTE](#)" for informed use of geolocation. [Ed. note: ROUTE is an acronym that stands for advice that, in part, urges people to use geolocation only when its benefits are greater than its risks, to know what information the app shares, and to understand that others can use it to track their location.]
- Make sure you have enabled all of the

security features on your device, including file and network encryption, passcodes, and device locator capabilities.

- Ensure that your devices are current with the latest operating system and application updates on a regular basis.

Diane K. Carlisle, CRM  
For ARMA International  
March 28, 2012



## Genealogy Corner...

### *Early Kentucky Military Land Records*

The Kentucky Secretary of State's Office is the place to start when researching Kentucky land acquisitions. All chain of title in the Commonwealth traces back to Virginia land patents and Kentucky land patents. In fact, all Kentucky deeds eventually trace back to an original patent recorded in the Kentucky Land Office. The Secretary of State maintains the security and preservation of these historical documents. Researching land patents is as easy as determining the surname of your ancestor, when he might have obtained a land patent, and the area in which he might have been located. A number of publications, as well as databases on the Kentucky Secretary of State's website, can help you determine if your ancestor was involved in a land patent.

Under the terms of the Proclamation of 1763, issued by England's King George III, soldiers who served in the French & Indian War received bounty land warrants as payment for service. The warrants provided the capacity to obtain land patents. The rank of the soldier determined the acreage awarded by the warrant.

The same principle of "land for military service" applied to soldiers serving during the

Revolutionary War. Each colony determined the acreage per rank, the requisite duration of service, and the location of their respective Military District. The Military District for Virginia rested in southwestern Kentucky and south-central Ohio. The Military Registers and Land Records site includes information regarding Military Warrants issued to Virginia veterans prior to 1792 and all Kentucky patents authorized by those warrants.

In 1818 the Jackson Purchase in western Kentucky was acquired from the Chickasaw Indians. A number of Revolutionary War veterans, or their assigns, had settled in the area without clear title to their land holdings. In 1820 the Kentucky General Assembly approved legislation that instructed the veterans, or their assigns, to proceed with the land patenting process. This website includes information on 242 patents authorized by Military Warrants issued to Virginia veterans. Links to scanned images of the patent files are also included.

In Kentucky, there are four steps involved in land patenting: 1) the Warrant (or Warrants) authorizing the survey; 2) the Entry reserving the land for patenting; 3) the field Survey; and 4) the Governor's Grant finalizing the

patent. No title is conveyed until the Grant is issued. The Kentucky Secretary of State's Land Office is the repository for all records pertaining to patents issued within the Kentucky boundary, including patents issued by the state of Virginia prior to Kentucky's statehood in 1792.

Did your ancestor serve in the Virginia State Line or the Virginia Continental Line during the Revolutionary War? The Secretary of State's Revolutionary War Warrants Database includes scanned images and information pertaining to 4748 Warrants from the Virginia Military Warrants Register. The "Authorized" field identifies all patents in Kentucky authorized by each Warrant. By clicking the patent file number, researchers can access color images of all patent documents. If their research indicates a warrant was not used in Kentucky, no further information is available in the Kentucky Land Office. A hyperlink with research suggestions is attached to the "Authorized Field" for all warrants marked "No patents located in Kentucky". Informational articles on "The Revolutionary War District in Kentucky" and "Researching the Revolutionary War Database" are also included on the site.

Visit: <http://www.sos.ky.gov/land/>

## *Food for Thought...*

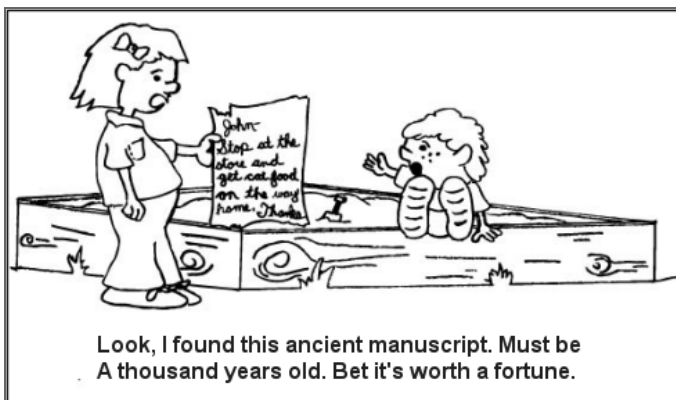
I recently had the opportunity to abstract a survey book housed at Louisville Metro Archives. The book dates from 1784-1821 and contains some of the earliest land records from the Kentucky region.

My project involved reading, organizing and recording the highlights of 135 pages of handwritten information in an electronic format that is easy for researchers to access and use. It's primary value to today's genealogical researcher is a list of early settlers and some interesting local descriptions and place names.

As I worked, I felt somehow "connected" to those who had meticulously recorded the information so many, many years ago. And, I was struck by the beauty of the handwriting and drawings as well as the consistency of style and format

throughout the two hundred year old document.

As luck would have it, shortly after completing



the project, my six year old granddaughter announced to me that she would not be learning "cursive handwriting" in school; a fact verified by her mother. It seems that cursive handwrit-

ing is now considered obsolete; a dying art.

While her mother indicated she intended to teach her children to both read and write in cursive, I couldn't help but feel sad for future generations who will literally be unable to read these original documents that record our history so beautifully.


While someone may be able to transcribe the information contained within the historic manuscripts, it will never be the same as being able to touch the writer through his or her own written word — such a great loss for our children and grandchildren.

It makes me extremely sad to imagine any of my grandchildren visiting Washington DC and being unable to read (for themselves) the words of the original Declaration of Independence at the National Archives.

What we take for granted today may be sorely missed one day in the no-so-distant future.

# Upcoming Events...

## May 2012

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28 Archives CLOSED	29	30	31		

## June 2012

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

*Please contact the Metro Archives Staff at (502) 574-2554 for details and/or additional information about any scheduled event/s.*